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L A T E Foreign Intelligence.

British Manifesto vs. America.

from the London Gazette, Jan. 9, 1813.

DECLARATION.

THE earnest endeavours of the Prince Regent, to preserve the relations of peace and amity with the United States of America, having unfortunately failed, his Royal Highness, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, deems it proper publicly to declare the causes and origin of the war, in which his government of the United States has impelled him to engage.

No desire of conquest, or other ordinary motives of aggression have been, or can be with any colour of reason, in this case imputed to Great Britain: That her commercial interests were in the midst of peace, if war could have been avoided, without the sacrifice of her maritime rights, or without an injurious submission to her, is a truth which the American Government will not deny.

His Royal Highness does not however mean to rest on the favorable presumption to which he is entitled. He is prepared by an exposition of the circumstances which have led to the present war, to show that Great Britain has throughout acted towards the United States of America, with a spirit of amity, forbearance, and conciliation; and to demonstrate the inadmissible nature of those pretensions, which have at length unhappily involved the two countries in war.

It is well known to the world, that it has been the invariable object of the Ruler of France, to destroy the power and independence of the British Empire, as the chief obstacle to the accomplishment of his ambitious designs. He first contemplated the possibility of assembling such a naval force in the Channel, as, combined with a number of flotilla, should enable him to land an army in England, an army sufficient, in his conception, to subjugate this country, and through the conquest of Great Britain, he hoped to realize his project of universal empire.

By the adoption of an enlarged and provident system of internal defence, and by the vigour of his Majesty's fleets and armies, this design was entirely frustrated; and the naval force of France, after the most signal defeats, was compelled to retire from the ocean.

An attempt was then made to effluinate the same purpose by other means; a system was brought forward, by which the Ruler of France hoped to annihilate the Commerce of Great Britain, to shake her public Credit, and to destroy her Revenue; to render useless her maritime superiority, and so to avail himself of his continental ascendancy, as to constitute himself in a great measure the arbiter of the ocean, notwithstanding the destruction of his fleets.

With this view, by the Decree of Berlin, followed by that of Milan, he declared the British territories to be in a state of blockade, and that all commerce or even correspondence with Great Britain was prohibited. He decreed that every vessel and cargo, which had entered, or was found proceeding to a British port, or which, under any circumstances, had been visited by a British ship of war, should be lawful prize: he declared all British goods and produce, wherever found, and however acquired, whether coming from the mother country or from her colonies, subject to confiscation. He further declared to be denationalized, the flag of all neutral ships that should be found offending against these his Decrees; and he gave to this project of Universal Tyranny, the name of the Continental System.

For these attempts to ruin the commerce of Great Britain, by means subversive of the dearest rights of neutral nations, France endeavoured to gain to her justification upon the previous conduct of his Majesty's Government.

Under circumstances of unparalleled provocation his Majesty had abstained from any measure which the ordinary rules of the Law of Nations did not fully warrant. Never was the maritime superiority of a Belligerent more completely decided. Never was the opportunity so formidable, dangerous to his power, and in his policy, to the liberties of all other nations. France had already trampled so openly and systematically on the most sacred rights of Neutral Powers, as might well have justified the placing her out of the pale of civilized nations. Yet in this extreme case, Great Britain had so used her naval ascendancy, that her enemy could find no just cause of complaint, and in order to give to his lawless conduct the appearance of retaliation, the Ruler of France was obliged to advance principles of maritime law, unacknowledged by any authority than his own arbitrary will.

The pretext for these Decrees were, first, that Great Britain had exercised the right of war against private persons, their ships and goods; as if the only object of legitimate hostility on the ocean were the public property of a State, or as if the Edicts of the Courts of France itself had not at all times enforced the right with peculiar rigor; secondly, that the British orders of blockade, instead of being confined to fortified towns, had, as France asserted, been unlawfully extended to commercial ports, and parts, and to the mouths of rivers, and thirdly, that they had been applied to pacific, and to coasting, which neither were nor could be actually blockaded. The last of these charges is not founded on fact; while the other two, even by the admission of the American Government, are utterly groundless in point of law.

Against these Decrees, his Majesty protested, and appealed; he called upon the United States to assert their own rights, and to vindicate their independence, thus menaced and attacked; and a France had declared that she would confiscate every vessel that should touch in Great Britain, or be visited by British ships of war. His Majesty, having previously issued the order of January, 1807, as an act of retaliation, was at length compelled, by the persevering violence of the enemy, and the consequent acquiescence of neutral powers, to visit upon France, in a more official man-

ner, the measure of her own injustice: by declaring, in an Order in Council, bearing date the 11th Nov. 1807, that no neutral vessel should proceed to France, or to any of the countries to which, in obedience to the dictates of France, British commerce was excluded, without first touching at a port in Great Britain or her dependencies. At the same time his Majesty intimated his readiness to repeal the Orders in Council, whenever France should rescind her Decrees, and return to the acknowledged principles of maritime warfare; and at a subsequent period, as a proof of his Majesty's sincere desire to accommodate, as far as possible, his defensive measures to the convenience of neutral powers, the operation of the Orders in Council was, by an Order issued in April, 1809, limited to a blockade of France, and of the countries subject to her immediate dominion.

Systems of violence, oppression and tyranny can never be suppressed, or even checked, if the power against which such injustice is exercised, be debased from the right of full and adequate retaliation; or if the measures of the retaliating power, are to be considered as matters of just offence to neutral nations, while the measures of original aggression and violence are to be tolerated with indifference, submission or complacency.

The Government of the United States did not fail to remonstrate against the Orders in Council of Great Britain. Although they knew that these Orders would be revoked, if the Decrees of France, which had occasioned them, were repealed, they resolved at the same moment to resist the conduct of both Belligerents, instead of requiring France, in the first instance, to rescind her Decrees. Applying mutual justice, the same measure of retaliation to the aggressor, and to the party aggrieved, they adopted measures of commercial resistance against both—a system of retaliation, which has ever varied in the successive Acts of Embargo, Non-Intercourse or Non-Importation, was evidently unequal in its operation, and principally levelled against the superior commerce and maritime power of Great Britain.

The same partiality towards France, was observable in their negotiations, as in their measures of alleged retaliation.

Application was made to both Belligerents for a revocation of their respective Edicts; but the terms in which they were made, were widely different.

Of France was required a revocation only of the Berlin and Milan decrees, although many others Edicts, grossly violating the Neutral Commerce of the United States, had been promulgated by that power. No security was demanded, that the Berlin and Milan decrees, even if revoked, should not, under some other form, be re-established; and a direct engagement was offered, that upon such revocation the American Government would take part in the war against Great Britain, if she did not immediately rescind her Orders.—Whereas no corresponding engagement was offered to Great Britain, of whom it was required, not only that the Orders in Council should be repealed, but that no others of a similar nature should be issued; and that the blockade of May, 1806, should be abandoned.—This blockade, established and enforced according to accustomed practice, had not been objected to by the United States at the time it was issued. Its provisions were on the contrary represented by the American Minister resident in London at the time, to have been so framed, as to afford in his judgment a proof of the friendly disposition of the British Government towards the United States.

Great Britain was thus called upon to abandon one of her most important maritime rights; by acknowledging the Order of Blockade in question to be one of the Edicts which violated the commerce of the United States, although it had never been so considered in the previous negotiations; and although the President of the United States had recently consented to abrogate the Non-Intercourse Act, on the sole condition of the Orders in Council being revoked; thereby distinctly admitting these Orders to be the only Edicts which fell within the contemplation of the law, under which he acted.

A proposition so hostile to Great Britain, could not but be proportionately encouraging to the pretensions of the enemy. As by thus alleging that the blockade of May, 1806, was illegal, the American Government virtually justified, so far as depended on them, the French Decrees.

After this proposition had been made, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, if not in concert with Government, at least in conformity with its views; in a despatch, dated the 5th of August, 1810, and addressed to the American Minister resident at Paris, stated that the Berlin and Milan Decrees were revoked, and that their operation would cease from the 1st day of November following, provided his Majesty would revoke his Orders in Council, and renounce the new principles of blockade; or that the United States would cause their rights to be respected; meaning hereby, that they would resist the retaliatory measures of Great Britain.

Although the repeal of the French Decrees thus announced was evidently contingent, either on concessions to be made by Great Britain, (concessions to which it was obvious Great Britain

could never submit) or on measures to be adopted by the United States of America; the American President at once considered the repeal as absolute. Under that pretence the Non-Importation Act was strictly enforced against Great Britain, whilst the ships of war and merchant ships of the enemy were received into the harbours of America.

The American government, assuming the repeal of the French Decrees to be absolute and effectual, most unjustly required Great Britain, in conformity to her declarations, to revoke her Orders in Council. The British Government denied that the repeal, which was announced in the letter of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, was such as ought to satisfy Great Britain; and in order to ascertain the true character of the measure adopted by France, the government of the U. S. was called upon to produce the instrument, by which the alleged repeal of the French decrees had been effected. If these decrees were really revoked, such an instrument must exist, and no satisfactory reason could be given for withholding it.

At length, on the 21st of May, 1812, and not before, the American Minister in London did produce a copy, or at least what purported to be a copy of such an instrument.

It professed to bear date the 23rd of April, 1811, long subsequent to the dispatch of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs of the 5th of August, 1810, or even the day named therein, viz. the 1st November following, when the operation of the French Decrees was to cease. This instrument expressly declared that these French decrees were repealed in consequence of the American legislation having, by their Act of the 1st of March, 1811, provided, that British ships and merchandize should be excluded from the ports and harbours of the United States.

By this instrument, the only document produced by America as a repeal of the French decrees, it appears beyond a possibility of doubt or cavil, that the alleged repeal of the French decrees was conditional, as Great Britain had asserted; and not absolute or final, as had been maintained by America; that they were not repealed at the time they were stated to be repealed by the American government; that they were not repealed in conformity with a proposition simultaneously made to both belligerents, but that in consequence of a previous act on the part of the American government, they were repealed in favor of one belligerent to the prejudice of the other; that the American government having adopted measures restrictive upon the commerce of both belligerents, in consequence of edicts issued by both, rescinded these measures as they affected that power which was the aggressor, whilst they put them in full operation against the party aggrieved; although the edicts of both powers continued in force; and lastly, that they excluded the ships of war belonging to one belligerent, whilst they admitted into their ports and harbors the ships of war belonging to the other, in violation of one of the plainest and most essential duties of a neutral nation.

Although the instrument thus produced was by no means that general and unqualified revocation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, which Great Britain had continually demanded, and had a full right to claim; and although this instrument, under all the circumstances of its appearance at that moment, for the first time, was open to the strongest suspicions of its authenticity; yet as the Minister of the United States produced it, as purporting to be a copy of the instrument of revocation, the Government of Great Britain, desirous of reverting, if possible, to the ancient and accustomed principles of maritime war, determined upon revoking conditionally, the Orders in Council. Accordingly, in the month of June last, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased to declare in Council, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, that the Orders in Council should be revoked as far as respected the ships and property of the United States from the 1st of August following. The revocation was to continue in force, provided the Government of the United States should, within a time to be limited, repeal their Restrictive Laws against British commerce. His Majesty's Minister in America was expressly ordered to declare to the Government of the United States, that "this measure had been adopted by the Prince Regent in the earnest wish and hope, either that the Government of France, by further relaxations of its system, might render perseverance on the part of Great Britain in retaliatory measures unnecessary, or if this hope

should prove delusive, that his Majesty's Government might be enabled, in the absence of all irritating and restrictive regulations on either side, to enter with the Government of the United States into amicable explanations, for the purpose of ascertaining whether, if the necessity of retaliatory measures should unfortunately continue to operate the particular measures to be acted upon by Great Britain could be rendered more acceptable to the American Government, than those hitherto pursued."

In order to provide for the contingency of a Declaration of War on the part of the United States previous to the arrival in America of the said Order of Revocation, instructions were sent to his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary accredited to the United States (the execution of which instructions, in consequence of the discontinuance of Mr. Foster's functions, were at a subsequent period entrusted to Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren) directing him to propose a cessation of hostilities, should they have commenced; and further to offer a simultaneous repeal of the Orders in Council on one side, and of the restrictive laws on British ships and commerce on the other.

They were also respectively empowered to acquaint the American Government, in reply to any inquiries with respect to the blockade of May, 1806, whilst the British Government must continue to maintain its legality, "that in point of fact this particular blockade had been discontinued for a length of time, having been merged in the general retaliatory blockade of the enemy's ports under the Orders in Council, and that his Majesty's Government had no intention of recurring to this, or any other of the blockades of the enemy's ports, founded upon the ordinary and accustomed principles of Maritime Law, which were in force previous to the Orders in Council, without a new notice to Neutral Powers, in the usual form."

The American government before they received intimation of the course adopted by the British government, had in fact proceeded to the extreme measure of declaring war, and issuing "letters of marque," notwithstanding they were previously in possession of the report of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs of the 12th of March, 1812, promulgating anew the Berlin and Milan Decrees, as fundamental laws of the French Empire, under the false and extravagant pretext, that the monstrous principles therein contained were to be found in the treaty of Utrecht, and were therefore binding upon all States. From the penalties of this Code no nation was to be exempt, which did not accept it not only as the rule of its own conduct, but as a law, the observance of which, it was also required to enforce upon Great Britain.

In a manifesto accompanying their declaration of hostilities, in addition to the former complaints against the Orders in Council, a long list of grievances was brought forward, some trivial in themselves, others which had been mutually adjusted, but none of them such, as were ever before alleged by the American Government to be grounds for war. As if to throw additional obstacles in the way of peace, the American Congress at the same time passed a law, prohibiting all intercourse with Great Britain, of such a tenor, as deprived the Executive Government according to the President's own construction of that Act, of all power of restoring the relations of friendly intercourse between the two States, so far at least as concerned their commercial intercourse, until Congress should reassemble. The President of the United States has, it is true, since proposed to Great Britain an Armistice; not, however, on the admission that the cause of war hitherto relied on was removed; but on condition, that Great Britain as a preliminary step, should do away a cause of war, now brought forward as such for the first time; namely, that she should abandon the exercise of her undoubted right of search, to take from American merchant vessels British seamen, the natural-born subjects of his Majesty; and this concession was required upon the mere assurance that laws would be enacted by the Legislature of the United States, to prevent such seamen from entering into their service; but independent of the objection to an exclusive reliance on a Foreign State, for the conservation of so vital an interest, no explanation was, or could be afforded by the agent who was charged with this overture, either as to the main principles upon which such laws were to be founded, or as to the provisions which it was proposed they should contain. This proposition having been objected to, a second proposal

was made, again offering an armistice, provided the British Government would secretly stipulate to renounce the exercise of this right in a Treaty of Peace. An immediate and formal abandonment of its exercise as preliminary to a cessation of hostilities, was not demanded; but his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was required, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, secretly to abandon what the former overture had proposed to him publicly to concede.

This most offensive proposition was also rejected, being accompanied as the former had been by other demands, of the most exceptionable nature, especially of indemnity for all American vessels detained and condemned under the Orders in Council, or under what were deemed illegal blockades—a compliance with which demands exclusive of all other objections, would have amounted to an absolute surrender of the rights on which those Orders and blockades were founded. Had the American government been sincere in representing the Orders in Council as the only subject of difference between Great Britain and the United States, calculated to lead to hostilities; it might have been expected, so soon as the revocation of those Orders had been officially made known to them, that they would have spontaneously recalled their "letters of marque," and manifested a disposition immediately to restore the relations of peace and amity between two powers. But the conduct of the government of the United States by no means corresponded with such reasonable expectations. The Orders in Council of the 28th of June, being officially communicated in America, the government of the United States saw nothing in the repeal of the Orders in Council, which should of itself restore peace, unless Great Britain were prepared, in the first instance, substantially to relinquish the right of impressing her own seamen, when found on board American merchant ships. The proposal of an Armistice, and of a simultaneous repeal of the restrictive measures on both sides, subsequently made by the commanding officer of his Majesty's naval forces on the American coast, were received in the same hostile spirit by the Government of the United States. The suspension of the practice of impressment was insisted upon, in the correspondence which passed on that occasion, as a necessary preliminary to a cessation of hostilities. Negotiation, it was stated, might take place without any suspension of the exercise of this right; and also without any Armistice being concluded; but Great Britain was required previously to agree without any knowledge of the adequacy of the system which could be substituted, to negotiate upon the basis of accepting the legislative regulation of a foreign State, as the sole equivalent for the exercise of a right, which she has felt to be essential to the support of her maritime power.

If America, by demanding this preliminary concession, intend to deny the validity of that right, in that denial Great Britain cannot acquiesce; nor will she give countenance to such a pretension, by acceding to its suspension, much less to its abandonment, as a basis on which to treat. If the American Government has devised, or conceives it can devise, regulations, which may safely be accepted by Great Britain as a substitute for the exercise of the right in question, it is for them to bring forward such a plan for consideration. The British Government has never attempted to exclude this question from amongst those on which the two States might have to negotiate; it has, on the contrary, uniformly professed its readiness to receive and discuss any proposition on this subject, coming from the American Government; it has never asserted any exclusive right, as to the impressment of British seamen from American vessels, which it was not prepared to acknowledge, as appertaining equally to the Government of the United States, with respect to American seamen when found on board British merchant ships. But it cannot, by acceding to such a basis in the first instance, either assume, or admit that to be practicable, which, when attempted on former occasions, has always been found, to be attended with great difficulties; such difficulties, as the British commissioners in 1806, expressly declared, after an attentive consideration of the suggestions brought forward by the commissioners on the part of America, they were unable to surmount.

Whilst this proposition, transmitted through the British Admiral, was pending in America, another communication on the subject of an armistice, was sufficiently made to the British government in this country. The agent from

which this proposition was received, acknowledged that he did not consider that he had any authority himself, to sign an agreement on the part of his government. It was obvious, that any stipulations entered into, in consequence of this overture, would have been binding on the British government, whilst the government of the United States would have been free to refuse or accept them according to the circumstances of the moment. This proposition was therefore necessarily declined.

After this exposition of the circumstances which preceded, and which have followed the declaration of war by the United States, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, feels himself called upon to declare the leading principles, by which the conduct of Great-Britain had been regulated in the transactions connected with these discussions.

His Royal Highness can never acknowledge any blockade whatsoever to be illegal, which has been duly notified and is supported by an adequate force, merely upon the ground of its extent, or because the ports, or coasts blockaded are not at the same time invested by sea. His Royal Highness can never admit, that neutral trade with Great-Britain can be constituted a public crime, the commission of which can expose the ships of any power, whatever to be denationalized. His Royal Highness can never admit that Great-Britain can be debarr'd of its right of just and necessary retaliation, through the fear of eventually affecting the interests of a neutral. His Royal Highness can never admit that the exercise of the undoubted and hitherto undisputed right of searching neutral merchant vessels in time of war, and the imprisonment of British seamen when found therein, can be deemed any violation of a neutral flag. Neither can he admit the taking such seamen from on board such vessels, can be considered by any neutral States as a hostile measure, or a justifiable cause of war.

There is no right more clearly established than the right which a sovereign has to the allegiance of his subjects, more especially in time of war. Their allegiance is no optional duty, which they can decline, and resume at pleasure. It is a call which they are bound to obey; it began with their birth, and can only terminate with their existence.—If a similarity of language and manners may make the exercise of this right more liable to partial mistakes, and occasional abuse, when practised towards vessels of the United States, the same circumstances make it also a right, with the exercise of which, in regard to such vessels, it is more difficult to dispense.—But if, to the practice of the United States, to harbour British Seamen, be added their assumed right, to transfer the allegiance of British subjects, and thus to cancel the jurisdiction of their legitimate sovereign, by acts of naturalization and certificates of citizenship, which they pretend to be as valid out of their own territory as within it, it is obvious that to abandon this ancient right of Great-Britain, and to admit these novel pretensions of the United States, would be to expose to danger the very foundation of our maritime strength.

Without entering minutely into the other topics, which have been brought forward by the government of the United States, it may be proper to remark, that whatever the Declaration of the United States may have asserted, Great-Britain never did demand, that they should force British manufactures into France; and she formally declared her willingness entirely to forego, or modify in concert with the United States, the system, by which a commercial intercourse with the enemy had been followed under the protection of licences; provided the United States would act towards her, and towards France, with real impartiality. The Government of America, if the differences between States are not interminable, has as little right to notice the affair of the Chesapeake. The aggression, in this instance, on the part of a British officer, was acknowledged, his conduct was disapproved, and a reparation was regularly tendered by Mr. Foster on the part of his Majesty, and accepted by the government of the United States. It is not less unwarranted in its allusion to the mission of Mr. Henry; a mission undertaken without the authority, or even knowledge of his Majesty's government, and which Mr. Foster was authorized formally and officially to disavow. The charge of exciting the Indians to offensive measures against the United States, is equally void of foundation. Before the war began, a policy the most opposite had been uniformly pursued, and proof of this was tendered by Mr. Foster to the American government. Such are the causes of war which have been put forward by the government of the United States. But the real origin of the present contest will be found in that spirit, which has been happily accused the councils of the United States; their marked partiality in mediating and assisting the aggression of France; their systematic endeavors to inflame the people of the United States against Great-Britain; their ungenerous

conduct towards Spain, the intimate ally of Great-Britain; and their unworthy desertion of the cause of other neutral nations. It is through the prevalence of such councils that America has been associated in policy with France, and committed in war against Great-Britain.

And under what conduct on the part of France has the government of the United States thus lent itself to the enemy? The contemptuous violation of the Commercial Treaty of the year 1800 between France and the United States; the treacherous seizure of all American vessels and cargoes in all harbours subject to the control of the French arms; the tyrannical principles of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and the confiscations under them; the subsequent condemnations under the Rambouillet decree, antedated or concealed to render it the more effectual; the French commercial regulations which render the traffic of the United States with France almost illusory; the burning of their merchant ships at sea, long after the alleged repeal of the French decrees—all these acts of violence on the part of France, produce from the government of the United States, only such complaints as end in acquiescence and submission, or accompanied by suggestions for enabling France to give the semblance of a legal form to her usurpations, by converting them into municipal regulations. This disposition of the government of the United States of America—This complete subservience to the ruler of France—this hostile temper towards Great-Britain—are evident in almost every page of the official correspondence of the American with the French government. Against this course of conduct, the real cause of the present war, the Prince Regent solemnly protests. While contending against France in defence not only of the liberties of Great-Britain, but of the world, his Royal Highness was entitled to look for a far different result. From their common origin—from their common interests—from their professed principles of freedom and Independence, the United States were the last power, in which Great-Britain could have expected to find a willing instrument, and abettor of French tyranny. Disappointed in this his just expectation, the Prince Regent will still pursue the policy which the British government has so long, and invariably maintained, in repelling injustice and in supporting the general rights of nations; and, under the favor of Providence, relying on the justice of his cause, and the tried loyalty and firmness of the British nation, his Royal Highness confidently looks forward to a successful issue to the contest, in which he has thus been compelled most reluctantly to engage.

Westminster, January 9, 1813.

Congress.

IN SENATE,
Thursday, Feb. 18.

Mr. Giles from the committee to whom was referred the bill, entitled "An act for the regulation of seamen on board of public ships, and in the merchant service of the United States," reported the

BILL AMENDED:

[Amendments printed in Italics.]

BE it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the termination of the war, in which the United States are now engaged with Great-Britain, it shall not be lawful to employ on board any of the public or private vessels of the United States any person or persons except Citizens of the United States, or persons now resident within the United States, who, having declared their intention to become Citizens of the United States, shall be admitted as such in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the time when this act shall take effect, it shall not be lawful to employ as aforesaid, any naturalized citizen of the United States, unless such citizen shall produce to the commander of the public vessel, if to be employed on board such vessel, or to a collector of the customs, a certified copy of the act by which he shall have been naturalized, setting forth such naturalization, and the time thereof.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in all cases of private vessels of the United States sailing from a port in the United States to a foreign port, the list of the crew made as heretofore directed by law, shall be examined by the collector for the district from which the vessel shall clear out, and, if approved of by him, shall be certified accordingly. And no person shall be admitted or employed as aforesaid, on board of any vessel as aforesaid, unless his name shall have been entered in the list of the crew, approved and certified by the collector for the district from which the vessel shall clear out as aforesaid. And the said collector, before he delivers the list of the crew, approved and certified as aforesaid to the captain, master, or other officer of the vessel to which the same belongs, shall cause the same to be recorded in a book by him for that purpose to be provided; and the said record shall be open for the inspection of all persons, and a certified copy thereof

shall be admitted in evidence in any court in which any question may arise, under any of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be and he hereby is authorized from time to time to make such further regulations, and to give such directions to the several commanders of public vessels, and to the several collectors, as may be proper and necessary, respecting the proofs of citizenship, to be exhibited to the commanders or collectors aforesaid: Provided, That nothing contained in such regulations or directions shall be repugnant to any of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That from and after the time when this act shall take effect, no seaman or other seafaring man, not being a citizen of the United States, shall be admitted or received as a passenger on board of any public or private vessel of the United States, in a foreign port, without permission in writing from the proper officers of the country of which such seaman or seafaring man may be subject or citizen.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That from and after the time when this act shall take effect, the consuls or commercial agents of any nation at peace with the United States shall be admitted under such regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the United States, to state their objections to the proper commander or collector aforesaid, against the employment of any seaman or seafaring man on board of any public or private vessel of the United States, on account of his being a native subject or citizen of such nation, and not embraced within the description of persons who may be lawfully employed, according to the provisions of this act; and the said consuls or commercial agents shall also be admitted under the said regulations, to be present at the time when the proofs of citizenship of the persons against whom such objections may have been made, shall be investigated by such commander or collector.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That if any commander of a public vessel of the United States, shall knowingly employ or permit to be employed, or shall admit or receive, or permit to be admitted or received, on board his vessel, any person whose employment or admission is prohibited by the provisions of this act, he shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay the sum of One Thousand Dollars, for each person thus unlawfully employed or admitted on board such vessel.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall, contrary to the prohibitions of this act, be employed, or be received on board of any private vessel, the master or commander, and the owner or owners of such vessel, knowing thereof, shall respectively forfeit and pay Five Hundred Dollars, for each person thus unlawfully employed or received, in any one voyage; which sum or sums shall be recovered, although such seaman or person shall have been admitted and entered in the certified list of the crew aforesaid, by the collector for the district to which the vessel may belong; and all penalties and forfeitures arising under or incurred by virtue of this act, may be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered, with costs of suit, by action of debt, and shall accrue and be one moiety thereof to the use of the person who shall sue for the same, and the other moiety thereof to the use of the United States.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit any commander or master of a public or private vessel of the United States, whilst in a foreign port or place, from receiving any American seaman in conformity to law, or supplying any deficiency of seamen on board such vessel by employing American seamen or subjects of such foreign country, the employment of whom shall not be prohibited by the laws thereof.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall have no effect or operation with respect to the employment as seamen of the subjects or citizens of any foreign nation which shall not, by treaty or special convention with the government of the United States, have prohibited on board of her public and private vessels the employment of seamen or otherwise of native citizens of the United States.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed, as to prevent any arrangement between the United States and any foreign nation, which may take place under any treaty or convention, made and ratified in the manner prescribed by the constitution of the United States.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That no person who shall arrive in the United States, from and after the time when this act shall take effect, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, who shall not, for the continued term of five years next preceding his admission as aforesaid, have resided within the United States, without being at any time during the said five years, out of the territory of the said States.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall falsely forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be

falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, any certificate or evidence of citizenship referred to in this act, or shall pass, utter, or use at any time, any false, forged, or counterfeited certificate of citizenship, or shall make sale or dispose of any certificate of citizenship to any person other than the person for whom it was originally issued, and to whom it may of right belong, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony; and on being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned, and kept to hard labour for a period not less than three, or more than five years, or be fined in a sum not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court taking cognizance thereof.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That no suit shall be brought for any forfeiture or penalty incurred under the provisions of this act, unless the suit be commenced within two years from the time of the forfeiture.

[The above bill passed the Senate Feb. 22d, and was immediately sent to the House for concurrence.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Feb. 23.

The Army and Militia appropriation bill for 1813, was read and committed.

CALL OF NEW CONGRESS.
A resolution for an early session of Congress (in May) was sustained and a committee chosen to report on the subject.

EXCISE DUTY.

A resolution was moved by Mr. McKim directing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill imposing a duty not exceeding 25 cents per gallon on Rum, Whisky, Gin &c. distilled in the United States; according to their proof. A spirited debate ensued on this motion, which was advocated by the mover, and Mr. Wright, and opposed by Messrs. Johnson, M'A and Gundy, and finally negatived—Ayes 46, Noes 75.

The President, by message, communicated Com. BAINBRIDGE's official account of the capture of the *Java*; and submitted to Congress the equity of making some general provision for compensating the commanders and crews of our ships in cases of vessels being destroyed. The bill to prohibit the use of Licences on board American vessels was discussed, and progress made in it.

A bill from the Senate for regulating the employment of seamen on board American vessels, came down.

Tuesday, Feb. 23.

MERITED REWARDS.
A bill to appropriate 50,000 DOLLARS to be distributed as prize money to Capt. HULL, and crew, and a like sum to Commodore Bainbridge and crew, as a compensation for the capture and destruction of the British ships *Guerrriere* and *Java*, was read twice and passed to a third reading. Mr. Alston moved that the sums should be paid out of the Navy Pension Fund—but this was negatived 70 to 36.

EXTRA MEETING OF CONGRESS.

A bill on this subject was reported and discussed.—Propositions were made to have the next meeting of Congress on the 4th Monday of May; on the 5th Monday; on the 1st and 3d Mondays of October, but none were agreed to when the committee rose.

The Mediterranean Fund (so called) continuation bill passed.

The bill to prevent the restoration of libelled property, on bonds, was reported and engrossed. A motion was made to strike out the prohibitory section, which was advocated by Messrs. Gould, Robinson, and Cheves, and opposed by Messrs. Tith, Calhoun, and McKim, which was negatived—Ayes 49, Noes 65; and the bill passed.

Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The engrossed bill to appropriate One Hundred Thousand dollars, to be distributed to the captors of the *Guerrriere* and *Java*, passed, Ayes 61, Noes 39.

A bill passed directing that the first meeting of the 18th Congress, shall be on the 4th Monday of May next. Ayes 75, Noes 33.

The House again took up the bill to prevent the use of Foreign Licences. It was advocated by Messrs. Blackledge, Newton, Nelson, and Rhea, and opposed by Mr. Wright!—No question taken.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, which, after being read, was referred to the Committee of Foreign Relations

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I lay before Congress copies of a proclamation of the British Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Bermuda, which has appeared under circumstances leaving no doubt of its authenticity. It recites a British Order in Council of the 26th of October last, providing for the supply of the British West Indies and other colonial possessions by a trade under special licences, and is accompanied by circular instructions to the colonial governors, which confines licensed importations from ports of the United States, to the ports of the eastern states exclusively.

The government of Great-Britain had already introduced into her com-

merce during the war, the sale of arms, and resulting in a mass of forged and perjury unknown to other nations, was making an unfortunate progress, undermining those principles of morality and religion which are the foundation of national happiness.

The policy now proclaimed to the world introduces into her mode of warfare, a system equally distinguished by the deformity of its features, and the depravity of its character; having for its object to dissolve the ties of allegiance and the sentiments of loyalty in the adversary nation, and to seduce and separate its component parts from the other.

The general tendency of these demoralizing and disorganizing contrivances will be reproached by the civilized and Christian world, and the insulting attempt on the virtue, the honour, the patriotism and the fidelity of our brethren of the Eastern States, will not fail to call forth all their indignation and resentment, and to attach more and more all the states to that happy Union and Constitution against which such insidious and malignant artifices are directed.

The better to guard, nevertheless, against the effect of individual cupidity and treachery, and to turn the corrupt projects of the enemy against herself, I recommend to the consideration of Congress the expediency of an effectual prohibition of a trade whatever by citizens or inhabitants of the United States under special licences, whether relating to persons or ports, and in furtherance thereof a prohibition of all exportation from the United States in foreign bottoms, few of which are actually employed, whilst multiplying counterfeits of their flags and papers are covering and encouraging the navigation of the enemy.

JAMES MADISON.
February 24, 1813.

Thursday, Feb. 25.

Mr. Cheves, from the committee of ways and means, to whom was referred an act from the Senate directing the secretary of the treasury to remit fines, forfeitures and penalties, therein mentioned, reported the same without amendment. Referred to a committee of the house for this day.

On motion of Mr. Cheves the house resolved itself into a committee on the bill directing the secretary of the treasury to remit certain fines, forfeitures and penalties, and reported it without amendment. It was then read a third time and the question on its passing being taken by ayes and noes, it was carried. Ayes 57, Noes 45.

This bill goes to the relief of the citizens of the United States residing in Canada at the time of the declaration of war, who either brought merchandise or other property along with them, and returned upon the same principles as those which governed the case of merchants bonds. Adjourned till tomorrow.

Friday, Feb. 26.

The committee of Foreign Relations to whom was referred the message from the President of the United States relating to a late order in council, permitting the importation of certain American products into the West India Islands, reported a bill, to prohibit the exportation in foreign bottoms, from the United States, of the following articles, viz.—staves, lumber, hogs, mules, asses, neat cattle, sheep, and live stock, and live provisions, and of all other provisions whatever committed to a committee of the whole house.

The bill to prohibit the use of licences from any foreign power, was taken up, and a motion was made for a definite postponement, which was supported by Messrs. Wright, Pot Stow, Grosvenor and Randolph, opposed by Messrs. Newton, Blackledge, Roberts and Calhoun. The motion occasioned a debate nearly whole of the day—negatived by a large majority.—The house adjourned quarter past four.

Go the last Mail

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, MARCH

CAPTURE OF OGDENSBURG.

Col. Macomb, in a letter from St. Et's Harbor, dated Feb. 23, to Commodore Desbarn, says, "I have this morning received an express from Capt. Forsyth, informing me of the enemy's having succeeded in driving him out of Ogdensburg, yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. It was not done without a severe test in which the enemy suffered considerably. The enemy attacked two columns of about 800 men each about 1 o'clock in the morning. Captain reports twenty men killed, wounded, among the latter Lt. Ba and from the coolness with which the rifleman fired, that the enemy have lost three times that number. Captain retreated with all his force Black Lake, about nine miles from Ogdensburg. The enemy had more than double the number under Forsyth. There were no stores of consequence at Ogdensburg."

LATE FROM FRANCE

Arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday schooner *Thetis*, Bolton from

...the cargo, found to be prevented going in the blockade squadron. ...the Cordovan on the 25th of Jan. The French papers (which contain Paris dates to the 9th Jan.) leave no doubt of the return of the Emperor. He had made a general requisition in the department of the Seine of horses for remounting the cavalry, and had called an assemblage of the corps legislatif for the first of Feb.—The Thetis has despatches for government, announcing the death of our minister, *Jocel Barlow*, on his way from Wilna to Paris. The Prussian Gen. Yorke, with 30,000 men, had gone over to the Russians.

March 2.
It appears, from translations from French papers by the Thetis, arrived at Philadelphia, that the Minister of Exterior Relations, Bassano, has officially informed Bonaparte that he has more than 300,000 men to maintain the war against Russia in the approaching campaign.—This Minister also tells the Emperor, that through the intrigues of England, Gen. Yorke, commanding the Prussian corps under the Duke of Tarento, has betrayed his honor, and made a perfidious compact with the enemy. The minister then proposes to raise besides other troops, 100,000 men of the conscriptions of 1814, to be encamped on the frontiers and on the coasts, and to be sent where they may be wanted, in order to guard against all events.—Concluding that there will be no peace till England is forced to conclude a peace.

It is asserted by Count de St. Marsan that the King of Prussia is highly displeased with the conduct of General Yorke, and that he intends to break him, have him arrested, and give the command to Gen. Khest.

General M'Donald writes, that Gen. Massenback, with two batteries, 6 battalions, and 6 squadrons, departed on the 31st of Dec. without orders, to repress the Niemen. "He goes, says he, to join General Yorke, and has thus abandoned us in the face of the enemy."

Gen. Yorke, under date of December 30, addressing the Duke of Tarento, observes, that he was "obliged between the alternatives of losing the greater part of my troops, and all the materials, which alone could insure my subsistence, or to save the whole." General Yorke concludes by observing, that he is easy about what the world may pronounce on his conduct—that he was actuated by the purest motives.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, March 3.
Twelfth Congress.—With this day will expire the 12th Congress of the United States. Its deeds rest on its head.—It has involved the nation in a bloody war—has accumulated millions of expense and debts—and has not provided the ways and means to meet the evils it has created! The 12th Congress will meet in May next.

Defence of Harbors.—We rejoice to learn that his Excellency the Governor, with advice of Council, has taken measures for the due distribution and application of the \$100,000 voted by the Legislature for the defence of our extensive sea-board; and that Major-Generals Heath, Cobb, and Brooks—all distinguished Revolutionary officers—have been appointed to carry the arrangements into immediate effect.

Newport,

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1813.

CONVENTION OF THE FRIENDS OF PEACE AND UNION.

At a numerous meeting of the Friends of Peace, held at East-Greenwich, on Thursday the 25th day of February, 1813, for the purpose of agreeing on suitable Candidates to be supported in the Prox. ensuing year for General Officers, SAMUEL W. BRIDCHAM, Esq. was chosen Chairman, and JOHN HAGGARD, Esq. Secretary.

Resolved unanimously by this Meeting, that we will support

- HIS EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM JONES, Esq.
FOR GOVERNOR.
- THE HONORABLE
SIMEON MARTIN, Esq.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.
- NICHOLAS BROWN, Esq. 1st Senator.
JOHN RHODES, Esq. 2d Senator.
BENJAMIN GARDNER, Esq. 3d Senator.
JOSEPH PECKHAM, Esq. 4th Senator.
ROBERT HARRIS, Esq. 5th Senator.
EDWARD MANTON, Esq. 6th Senator.
WILLIAM D'WOLFE, Esq. 7th Senator.
NICHOLAS C. NORTON, Esq. 8th Senator.
ROWLAND JAZARD, Esq. 9th Senator.
WILLIAM RHODES, Esq. 10th Senator.
- SAMUEL EDDY, Esq. Secretary.
JAMES BURRILL, jun. Esq.
Attorney-General.
WILLIAM ENNIS, Esq. Gen. Treasurer.
SAMUEL W. BRIDCHAM, Chairman.
JOHN HAGGARD, Sec'y.

RHODE-ISLAND LEGISLATURE.

On Saturday last the Legislature of this State finished a session of two weeks at East-Greenwich, which has been principally occupied in the trial of private petitions. About one hundred and thirty petitions were disposed of, by trial or otherwise. The Docket is now reduced to comparatively a small number.

An Act was passed in addition to an Act to prevent unnecessary expense to the State, "extending the provisions of that act to complaints instituted for requiring sureties of the peace."

Resolutions were passed, authorizing the Governor with the Council at War, to purchase powder and ball to the amount of 5000 dollars, and distribute the States' arms and munitions of war.

An Act was passed, authorizing the Town-Councils in the several towns to license, regulate, and, as they shall find expedient, prohibit and suppress all theatrical exhibitions, rope and wire-dancing, making it penal for any person to perform in such exhibitions or permit them in his house, unless by license from the Town-Council of that town.

A bill was introduced providing an addition of twenty-five cents per day to the established fees of Petitioner Jurors, while attending at the Court to which they have been returned, and, after considerable debate, passed both Houses.

Harrison's victory contradicted.—The New-York Gazette of Tuesday last, says, "advice were received yesterday by the mail from Pittsburgh, which contradict the report of Gen. Harrison's victory. His headquarters were at the Rapids of Miami, Feb. 12."

On Tuesday last a splendid dinner was given at the Exchange Coffee-House in Boston, to Commodore BAINBRIDGE, and the Officers of the Constitution, in honor of the victory over the Java.

From the United States' Gazette.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Grundy's motion for calling Congress, occasioned some very singular conversation in the House of Representatives, the scope of which will be, to all intents and purposes, as clearly collected from the observations of Mr. Randolph, of which I send you a hasty sketch, as it could from the speeches which gave occasion to them, and which were spoken by Mr. Grundy, of Tennessee, and Mr. Roberts, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. RANDOLPH said, that he more wondered at the candor, than he admired the address, of the honorable members who made and who opposed the motion, and whose disclosures were of a kind so broad, so plain, and so obvious, that he conceived it to be impossible for any one who heard to misunderstand them. If he understood them right, the amount of them was this—That as the elections in Virginia, North-Carolina and Tennessee—elections the result of which would determine the political complexion of the future or thirteenth congress, had not yet taken place—Those in one of them and that the largest (Virginia) not being to be accomplished till April—in order to avoid the double difficulty on the people for internal taxes and of giving offence by the least appearance of falling from the orthodox adherence and zeal of the party to the great continental system of French policy, it had been deemed advisable to evade passing bills for taxation, till those elections were over. This measure was adopted by way, as the hon. gentleman from Pennsylvania had truly said, "putting off the evil day as far as possible," while the hon. gentleman from Tennessee, with no less justice and sagacity, remarked, that "sufficient to the day was the evil thereof."

Again sir, (said Mr. Randolph) as the imposition of taxes was likely to have no very happy effect upon the public feeling and sentiment in the approaching elections, that system of taxation which the secretary of the treasury, and the committee of ways and means in the last session declared to be indispensably necessary, and which the gentlemen on that side of the house (none of them more boldly than the hon. member from Tennessee) maintained strenuously to be unavoidable, and avowed that "their courage was screwed up to the sticking place," to try the hazard of it, is now to be postponed—nay the very bill itself, which bears marks of its putative parent too strong and self-evident to be mistaken—I mean that on salt—is by the member from Tennessee demanded to be postponed, while the hon. gentleman from Pennsylvania dislikes the postponement, and with all imaginary candor, if it be not something more than candor, and without the least disguise or concealment, tells the house that he would rather do it now, because the next Congress would not be sufficiently organized for the purpose.—ORGANIZED!—mark the expression, sir!—would not be so well organized for the purpose as this. He, therefore differs so far from his hon. friend from Tennessee—for whereas the latter desires to postpone taxation till after the elections, and then to throw the whole blame and responsibility on the Thir-

teenth Congress—the former thinks it better that the deed should be done by the twelfth Congress, who have not only the power but the will to do it. Such, sir, are the acknowledgments openly made by the party, to the world and to this nation.

Is it possible that after this the country can remain blind, to the designs of the party? Can the American people be imposed on, by so direct, palpable and barefaced a fetch as this? I for one will not be accessory to, or connive at such a glaring, insulting, impudent imposition—I will not agree to this postponement, to soak up popularity—I will meet the people fairly—I will not vote for a double-faced measure, which looks one way whilst it rows another—which assumes to have for its object the maintenance of the credit of government, while its candidates openly avow—I say literally avow, that their real meaning is to postpone the suspension of the non-importation laws, and the laying of taxes, which would impair their popularity till they secure the election of a Congress, sufficiently well organized to support them, and their measures.

Mr. Grundy endeavored to justify himself, against what he called the insinuations and suggestions of Mr. Randolph—and said it would be policy to wait, at all events, to see what change a couple of months might make in our foreign relations.

Mr. Randolph.—Mr. Speaker, though little able to speak, from severe indisposition, I rise merely for the purpose of stating, though the house must necessarily recollect it, that I made no insinuation or suggestion whatever in relation to the hon. gentleman—I took the gentleman's own plain declarations—I had no occasion for suggestions.—He left no room for insinuations.—He forestalled the whole credit of those by his own unequivocal undisguised avowals.—The gentleman may talk of his willingness to vote for the suspension of the non-importation law, but while his motion goes to prevent it, his talking of his willingness, will operate a purging effect to clear up his motives; because if he wished to clear himself, he has only to turn to last session's vote for taxes, which are recorded stronger than any bare declaration made on this floor, to vote for a given law. I am not questioning the disposition of the gentleman, to suspend the non-importation, or vote taxes, when either can be done without impairing the popularity of the party. I am now opposing gentleman's motives, as they are displayed in their own words.—I am showing, that the resolution for calling Congress in May, was dictated by a purpose to evade the raising of taxes, till the elections of Virginia, North-Carolina, and Tennessee, should be finished—and that the reason given by the other gentlemen for the motion to get rid of that, was, that the next Congress would not be so well drilled, or as the gentleman called it, organized, as might be necessary.

Sir, if I could at this time of day be shocked by any thing in this house, it would be at the open, indecent disclosure thus made in the face of this nation, of whose perspicacity gentlemen seem to have a more proper conception than I have—and who, if they endure imposition thus openly avowed, are ready for a different state of things, from that to which they have hitherto been accustomed.—Finally, I affirm, sir, that a disclosure so disrespectful, so barefaced, has never yet been made in any public assembly.—Never, even on this floor.

Mr. Nelson insisted that there was time enough yet to pass the tax bills—and advised his party to pass them, and avoid the scoffs of the opposition, and the country who would otherwise say that Congress was afraid to pass them. This again brought up

Mr. Randolph.—Mr. Speaker, it has been a long received opinion of those who are well acquainted with that compound Clay man, that there always is time enough to do, whatever there is a strong disposition to do. Will any gentleman say, that he is willing to raise the taxes now necessary, and yet assert that there is not time when he knows that one day would be sufficient—that it has often been found sufficient, and that it will often again be found sufficient for the purpose, when the house is determinedly bent upon enacting a law. If want of time be a sufficient plea, the 13th congress may say, that one session is not enough for them, because the 12th congress had not time to pass the measure in twelve months of sitting which they held in eighteen of their duration. No, sir, there never will be time, when there is a strong disinclination to act.

Sir, on the aspect in which this country now presents itself, I feel no delight to dwell. If it goes on for another two years as it has for the two last, there is great danger to be apprehended that the government will dissolve in its own imbecility. I would be understood as speaking not figuratively, but literally and obviously. The twelfth congress places a nation in a formidable war, levies enormous forces, authorizes vast military and naval preparations, sanctions loans so enormous as would once have shocked the credibility of the blindest. And though they will have war—though they will have armies; though they will have navies, and though they will have loans, overgrown and of amount unlimit-

ed, like mathematical lines produced ad infinitum, they yet skulk from the duty of supplying the means of defraying them.

What will this say to the enemy, what will our delay from March to May do towards a war with an enemy who is so trained, habituated, and accustomed to war, that it may be said to be the natural state of its government.—Will not these things, if viewed with an aspect to peace, be equivalent to a surrender, or on the contrary, be the protraction of a disastrous, disgraceful, and imbecile war? Is it not sir, openly, and in the face of the world, throwing off from the shoulders of this house, and of the executive, all the responsibility attaching to both branches. My sentiments upon this war, from its inchoate conception, are well known. Sensible as all must be of the imbecility, and infatuated manner in which it is conducted, and sensible as I am of the error in which it was commenced and has been carried on, I would be, I will not say the ast, but certainly one of the last, to yield to a disgraceful or even a dishonourable peace.—And yet what is the situation to which we shall have reduced the President!—Should he be compelled to give up peace, attended with disgrace, and inconsistent with the high words in which we set out upon our war-career, may he not truly say to us, "You have brought all this upon yourselves—be the sin of it upon your own head!" Sir, I will not consent to adopt the resolution.

But there is another consideration which has great weight, in deterring me not to assent to this premature call of congress. There is another measure to the consideration of which Congress has pledged itself—as bad a one. I am unwilling to see this house meet on the Yazon act—to gratify those objects of it whose stomachs have been stayed for the present by the promise that their ravenous appetites should be glutted with the property of the nation—I, therefore, as well as for the other reasons I have offered, oppose the proposed meeting of congress in May, when that act, which now lies in its inchoate state on our table, would be brought forward to gratify the cupidity—I will say too, the KNAVERY of the claimants under it.

Died,

At Clermont (State of New-York) on the 24th ult. ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, Esq. late Chancellor of the State of New-York, and formerly Minister at the court of Bonaparte.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,

March 6, 1813.

Arrived at this port on Wednesday last, sch'r Syren, Humphrey, 8 days from Edenton (N. C.) bound to Boston. The Syren was captured on the 26th Feb. in lat. 36, long. 73, by the Narcissus Frigate, Capt Lumley, who took away her papers, and put on board of her Capt. Barrett, Hale, Jenks, and Bartlett, and their crews, (21 in number) whose vessels had been taken that day, and 2 of them burnt, viz:—Schooner Theresa, Barrett, from Boston for Charleston, with dry goods, &c. taken on the 26th Feb. and sent to Bermuda.

Sch'r Traveller, Hale, from Newbern for Warren, with corn, left in tow of the frigate, but said they intended to burn her.

Sch'r Fanny, Jenks, from Edenton for Boston—burnt.

Sloop Solon, Bartlett, from Edenton for Kingston, (Mass.)—burnt.

On Monday last, off East Hampton, Capt Humphrey spoke a Swedish ship from Gottenburg for New-York, who informed, that on Saturday last he was boarded by a British squadron from Bermuda for the Chesapeake, consisting of the Marlborough 74, Admiral Cockburn, Poindexter 74, Admiral Warren, Dragon 74, Victorious 74, and 4 frigates.—The Narcissus was one of this squadron, but parted from them 2 days previous in a gale.

Capt. Barrett, of the sch'r Theresa, informs, that the Narcissus was very thinly manned.—Capt Lumley enquired of Capt. B. if the Frigate Essex had arrived, and said that he wished to fall in with her; Capt. B. then gave Capt. Lumley a Boston paper containing the particulars of the capture of the Java by the Constitution, on reading which he shewed great irritation and mortification, and remarked that the British frigates were not able to cope with the large American frigates.

Same Day, Sch'r Betsey, Sangar, 8 days from Wilmington, bound to Norwich.—Sailed in co. with brig Mount-Hope, Munroe, for Bristol; George, Bradford, for Kingston, (Mass.); sch'r Ann, Harding, and Dolphin, Hull, both for Boston.—Left, Feb. 22d, sch'r Messenger, Tripp, and Morning-star, Rogers, for Bath; Morning-star, Washburn, and William, Vergin, for Kingston, (Mass.); sloop Nabby, Woodbury, for Boston.

Same day, Ship Orion, Rowe, of Portsmouth, (N. H.) 10 days from the Chesapeake, turned off by the blockade squadron; left two days after the

gale, and informs that several of the prizes, but none of the squadron, had been driven ashore.

Savannah, Feb. 18.
Arrived ship Koran, Cummet, 15 days from New-York.—The Koran on the 10th inst. was boarded by the frigate Eolus, Lord J. Townshend, who put on board Wm. Norris, mate, and 5 seamen, belonging to the ssn'r Resolution, Smith, of Newport, from Matanzas, captured and sent to Bermuda.—Mr. N. was on board 5 days, and treated politely.

Melish's Travels.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, Have just received and for Sale, TRAVELS in the United States of America, in the years 1806, 1807, and 1809, 1810 and 1811; including an account of passages betwixt America and Britain, and Travels through various parts of Great-Britain, Ireland, and Upper Canada.—Illustrated by Eight Maps.—By JOHN MELISH. Subscribers in Newport are requested to call for their books. March 5, 1813.

Garden Seeds.

FRESH Garden SEEDS, of almost every kind in common use, may be purchased of the Subscriber, at his Drug and Medicine Store, No. 148, Thames-street, Newport. Drugs, Medicines, Dye-stuffs, Spices, &c. &c. for sale at the above Store as usual. JAMES TAYLOR. Newport, March 3.

LONG-ISLAND CORN.

Just Landed, and for Sale by JOHN B. LYON, Lyon's Wharf. A QUANTITY of Long-Island CORN of the first quality.—Also on hand 1500 wt. Ship Bread; 20 bbls. good Cyder; a second-hand caboose; a cable, and a quantity of old Copper. Newport, March 4.

Deblois & Breese,

Inform their friends and the Public. THAT they have removed their Goods to No 16, Spring-street, where they offer them, together with an Assortment of GROCERIES of the first quality, as low or lower than can be purchased in Town. They will in future keep a general Assortment of Groceries at retail. Newport, March 5.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Council are informed that some Person or persons frequently take the Boat belonging to Coaster's Harbour, and come off in her from there, and leave her on the shore on the other side, without the consent of the Keeper, this is to warn all Persons whatever from taking the said Boat without the leave of the Keeper, on the peril of being prosecuted as the law directs. By Order, JONATHAN ALMY, Council Clerk. Newport, March 1.

NOTICE.

WE the subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of Johannes Freyman, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice, that one month longer from the date hereof is allowed to said creditors to exhibit and prove their claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose, at any time within said period. ANTHONY WILBOUR, Com'rs. JEDDAH IRISH, Com'rs. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to JOSEPH N. AUSTIN, Adm'r. Newport, March 1.

Newport ss. Clerk's Office, Courts Common Pleas.

Court of Newport, 1st March A.D. 1813. WHEREAS ROBERT ROGERS of Newport in the county of Newport, Merchant, has this day filed in said Office the sc of the General Assembly, at their February session, A.D. 1813, granting him the benefit of an Act made and passed in 1726, entitled "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors"—This is therefore to notify the creditors of the said ROBERT ROGERS, that they be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, to be holden at Newport, within and for the county of Newport, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to nominate Commissioners to receive and distribute the effects of the said Robert Rogers. NICHOLAS TAYLOR, Chief Justice Court of Common Pleas county of Newport.

WHEREAS ANNE the Wife of the subscriber, has behaved herself in an unbecoming manner.—I therefore forbidd all persons trading her on my account as I shall pay no debts of her contracting from this date. HENRY REYNOLDS, Esq. Feb. 28, 1813.

New Goods.

A FRESH supply of GOODS, handsome and cheap, comprising most articles now in demand, among which are; elegant white Satin, extra long white kid gloves, habit, white kid and beaver do.; Lustreings, well calculated for pelises; an elegant assortment of Prints and Gingham, bombazettes, pelise cloths, coatings, cassimeres, broadcloths, moleskins, blankets, &c. &c.—Also, A handsome assortment of Sable and Bear Muffs and Tippets, just opened and for sale at Stores No. 157, Thames-street, by SOLOMON TOWNSEND & Co. and at the Sign of the Eagle, by JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co. Also, constantly on hand, an Assortment of excellent Factory GOODS Newport, Nov 20.

Isaac Dowe,

Respectfully informs the public, THAT he has opened in NEWPORT (R.I.) a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT where every attention will be paid to all who may be disposed to favour him with their custom. He has taken a large and commodious House at the head of Perry's Wharf, fronting on Thames-street, where strangers, travellers and constant boarders will find every accommodation, which it is in his power to afford. Every attention will ever be paid to the comfort and convenience of his guests, and every favour meet with prompt and sincere acknowledgment. Newport, June 20.

Tappan & Searle,

No. 34, Broad-street, BOSTON. HAVE received by the late arrivals, 120 Packages English GOODS; comprising a good assortment of the following Articles:—
Broadcloths, Cotton shirtings, Cassimeres, Pins, Flannels, Q and bindings, Bombazettes, Velveteens, Wildbores, Genoa cords, Rattinette, Tabby velvets, Kerseys, Cambric do, Backings, Furniture do, Ladies Cloths, Shirt moulds, Hunters' do, Worsted hosiery, Braces, Beaver and Kid, Silk Twist, Gloves, Long Lawns. Linens, &c.

A L S O,

Ninety Packages Scotch GOODS: being a most elegant assortment of Fancy Muslins and Handkerchiefs, selected expressly for this market, viz: Purple pique, Hailstone pique, Victory gauze, do leno, Birds eye, Tambor'd sprigs, Whip netts, Bandeau hdkfs, Drop netts, crape, leno & nett, Spotted leno, Policat & madras handkerchiefs, Plain leno, Imitation cambrics, Spotted crape, Book muslins, Middle lappet, India muslins, Seeded books, Turkey red bandanna, Cluster seeded, Mussulipatams, Patent nett, Bandannas, of all Spidered do, colours, &c. &c. Veined do, Sprigg'd pique,

The above Goods will be sold at a fair advance by the Package, for approved paper; and a general assortment will be open to sell by the piece. Boston, Oct. 8.

PATENT SKY LIGHTS, &c.

This day received, and for Sale by JOHN B. LYON, Lyon's Wharf.

A QUANTITY of Patent SKY-LIGHTS. He has also for sale, 2500 ft. of: Ronsdell's Oars, of the first quality various sizes.—50 Quintals streights and shoal Fish.—Mess Pork, old and new, in bbls. and half bbls.—with a variety of other articles.

J. B. LYON contemplating a new arrangement in his business, requests all persons having Accounts open with him to call and close the same on or before the 1st inst. and all persons indebted to him are earnestly solicited to settle their Accounts by Cash or Note by that time. Newport, Dec. 18.

TO LET,

THE Dwelling-House now occupied by the Subscriber, with the two bops and store, corner of Market-square.—It is one of the best stands in Newport for a Boarding-House, or a Grocery store.—Possession will be given the first day of April next.—For further particulars apply to BENJAMIN REYNOLDS.

Who has also TO LET, A Dwelling-House, opposite the Newman's Wharf, now occupied by Thomas Farshaw, and is for a Boarding-House or a Grocery store.—Possession will be given the first day of April next.—For further particulars apply as above. Newport, Feb. 6.

New Publications,

RECENTLY RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

At their Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf.

TRAITS OF NATURE, a Novel, by Miss BURNETT, in 2 Volumes. MARIAN, a Novel, in 2 vols.

The Life and Administration of the Right Hon. SPENCER PERCEVAL; including a copious narrative of every event of importance, foreign and domestic, from his entrance into public life, to the present time; a detail of his Assassination, &c. &c. with the probable consequences of the sudden overthrow of the remains of his Administration &c. &c. and a development of the delicate Investigation.—By Charles Verulam Williams, Esq.

Memoirs of the Life and Character of the late Rev GEORGE WHITEFIELD.—Faithfully selected from his Original Papers, Journals and Letters; Illustrated by a variety of interesting Anecdotes, from the best authorities. Originally compiled by the late Rev JOHN GILLIES, D.D.—First American, from the London Edition.—Revised and corrected, with large additions and improvements, by AARON C. SEXTON, Author of "Letters to young Persons."

A compendious Treatise on the use of the Globes and of Maps; being a plain and comprehensive introduction to the practical knowledge of Geography and Astronomy.—Containing also a brief view of the Solar System; a variety of Astronomical Tables; numerous Problems, for the exercise of the Learner, &c.—By JOHN LATHROP, Jun A M

Also, just received,

A FEW more Copies of that highly interesting Work, entitled, MEMOIRS OF THE WAR, In the Southern Department of the United States.

By HENRY LEE, Lieut. Col. Commandant of the Partisan Legion during the American War.—Embellished with a likeness of Gen. NATHANIEL GREENE of this State.—2 vols 8vo.—The Patriot will be delighted, the Statesman informed, and the Soldier instructed by the perusal of this work, which in every part, bears the ingenious stamp of a Patriotic Soldier, and cannot fail to interest all who desire to understand the causes, and to know the difficulties of our memorable struggle. Jan 30, 1813

Cranston & Shaw,

offer at private sale, at their Auction Office, the following Goods, on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or approved paper.

34 Hhds. 3d proof W. I. RUM. 21 do. 2d do. Do. 19 Pipes Providence Gin. 26 do. New-York Do. 9 Pipes 4th proof Brandy. 20 qr-casks, Sherry Wine. 7 pipes Tenerife Do. 14 hhd. Kentucky Tobacco. 18,000 wt. Coffee. 10 Hhds. Muscavado Sugar. 78 boxes No. 1, 2 & 3 Chocolate. 194 bales Cassia. 16 do Cotton.

Cash, advanced as usual, on Goods deposited for public or private Sale.—All Cash Sales effected by them at Auction, will be immediately made up, and the proceeds paid on the day of sale.

CRANSTON & SHAW, Auc'rs. Newport, Dec. 5.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given. THE House and Store lately improved by Mr. M. Fearing, in Thames-street.—Also, The Dwelling-House on the Long-Wharf, late the property of Moses Barlow, deceased.—Apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM. Newport Sept. 3.

To be Sold at Public AUCTION, On SATURDAY, March 20, 1813, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises, if not previously disposed of at private sale.

A FARM, containing about 35 Acres of good land, with a Dwelling-House, out buildings, and a Store adjoining, suitable for a retailer, situated in South-Kingstown, about 2 miles from Little-Red Hill, and 7 miles from the South-Ferry; and belonging to the heirs of Samuel Curtis, deceased.—For terms, &c. which will be liberal, apply to SAMUEL CURTIS, living on the premises. South-Kingstown, Feb. 9.

FOR SALE,

A ALL Tract of excellent LAND, siting of about Twenty Acres, situated in Plainfield, (Conn) on the road leading westerly from Plainfield Cotton Factory, with a very convenient Dwelling House, Shop, barn, and other buildings thereon, standing upon all of water near the house, and an Orchard of excellent Fruit and bounded westerly on a river.—Any person willing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living near said premises. JOSEPH SHEPHERD. Plainfield, Feb. 18, 1812.

REGULAR Sales at Auction.

On TUESDAY next, Nov. 24th, at 1 o'clock A. M. will be sold at Public Auction, in front of No. 2, Market-Square,

AN assortment of GROCERIES and a variety of other articles.—Public Sales will be continued weekly, on each succeeding TUESDAY, if fair weather, if not the first fair day after. Those who may wish to dispose of Goods at Auction, may be assured that every attention will be paid to their interest, at the time and place as above. All Goods sold for cash, the sales will be ready to exhibit, and money paid, on the day succeeding each sale. Cash advanced if required, and Goods stored in a Fire-proof store. H. BULL, Auc'r.

AT PRIVATE SALE,

200 M. pine and spruce boards, pine and spruce scantling from 3 by 4 to 6 by 6, cedar and pine clapboards and shingles, locust and cedar posts, a quantity of birch boards and plank, 4, 3 and 2 inch oak, pine and spruce plank, battens by the ton, logwood by ton, a large assortment of wrought and cut nails and spikes by the bush, iron shovels by the dozen, pitch and turpentine by the barrel, sheathing boards, nails and paper, red brimstone by the box, 2 pipes of old Madeira Wine, West-India and New-England Rum by the hhd. gin, Cognac, Spanish and rectified Brandy by the pipe, country rum by the hhd. Tenerife wine by the qr-cask, 2 bbls. green and white coffee, 5 bales upland cotton, souchong tea by the chest, white Brazil sugar by the box, Albany peas by the bush, linseed oil by the bbl. negro head tobacco by the kg. copper by the barrel, a quantity of Isle of France indigo, mace by the pound, pepper and pimento by the bag, 200 boxes brown soap, and 100 boxes mouth candles.

Any of the above articles, together with a general assortment of Groceries at retail.

A small assortment of Dry Goods, consisting chiefly of American manufactures, among which are blue and mixed superfine Merino Broadcloths. All which will be sold on reasonable terms, by

HENRY BULL & Co. Newport, Nov 2.

Newport shoe-store, and Manufactory, No. 100 Thames-Street.—Kept by John W. Davis.

W H O has recently received from Boston and elsewhere, a large assortment of ladies and gentlemen's, misses and youth's morocco and leather SHOES, of almost every description. He has those of the first quality, which he will warrant and recommend—also, a quantity that he will sell at a reduced price.

He also has his Shoe Store supplied from his Manufactory with BOOTS and SHOES, which he thinks he can pronounce of a superior quality to any which are made in Newport, and of the latest fashions, as he employs a number of experienced workmen at Boot-making, and several excellent workmen in the manufacture of Ladies Shoes, of every description.

Those Gentlemen who may wish to be fitted to their measure with Boots or Shoes, will please to leave the measures at his shoe-store, or at his Manufactory in the rear of the same, with his foreman. Ladies wishing to be fitted with Grecian slips or other shoes, will be waited on by his foreman, who will take their measures, at the shortest notice.

He returns his thanks to his customers for the patronage he has hitherto received, and flatters himself, by the exertions he has made to procure good workmen, and the best materials for Boots and shoes, he shall receive further patronage.

N. B.—An assortment of Morocco, of all colors, bindingskins, boot webb, cord and tassels.

All orders from town and country will be attended to. Newport, May 21.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE in Thames-Street, at present occupied by Mr. John Gibbs.—Possession given immediately. Also, A Bake-House adjoining the same.—Apply to Wm. C. GARDNER. Newport, Feb. 6.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE, On the most reasonable Terms,

A QUANTITY of Ship & Cabin Bread: Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality: Molasses by the gallon, coarse and blown Salt by the bushel, Ginger and Pearl Ash by retail.—Also Mastic Tiles by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred. Hops by the pound. Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity. Wheat Bran by the bushel. Corn by the bushel.—Also, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe-Clay; suitable for Ovens.

Simeon Martin,

OFFERS for Sale, at his store No. 9, Church-street, and store No. 5, on the Long-Wharf. 43 Hhds. 12 Tierces } MOLASSES. 52 barrels 154 bales New-Orleans Cotton. 8 tons flat and square bars old sable Iron.

80 bbls. superfine Alexandria Flour 310 quintals Dry Cod Fish.

A L S O, 8000 bushels of coarse Liverpool Salt. 166 crates Earthen Ware, and 30 Tons Coal.

Now landing from on board the ship George Washington, at the Long-wharf, Newport, Oct. 10.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale, at his store, No. 67, Thames-street, and at his Store on the Wharf, the following Goods:—

Bales India COTTON 40 Kegs Butter for family use. 10 Qr-casks best Madeira Wine. 30 bbls. mess and prime Pork. 25 casks Nails. 40 barrels Flour. 20 Hhds best retailing Molasses.

10,000 wt. green Coffee, entitled to debenture.

7000 wt. white Do. 40 boxes white and brown Sugars

10 Tons Cordage, all sizes. 2 Pipes Brandy

7 Hogsheads Rum 10 barrels Gin

1 Pipe Wine 20 Logs Mahogany

20,000 Havanna segars 20 boxes sperm Candles

6 bags soft shell'd Almonds. Nutmegs, cloves and cassia.

2 Anchors, 700 & 900 wt. 2 cables, partly worn.

Standing rigging, blocks, &c. for a Vessel of 150 tons.

25 M Pine Boards.

And, A Quantity of English Goods Newport, Dec. 19.

New Goods.

JUST Opened by the Subscriber, at No. 175, Thames-street, a general assortment of staple and Fancy Goods, of the newest fashions, consisting of:

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, forest cloths, imperial and brunswick cords, stockings, velvets, elegant vestings, farnoughts, coatings, flannels, baizes, elegant gingham, calicoes and prints white and coloured cambricks, British sailings, India cottons, rose Blanket, all sizes; Lustreings and Ribbons, kidderminster and Venetian carpetings, Bombazettes from 2s 3d to 5s 3d per yard, wildbores, leno, book, india-book, and spider Muslins, French lawns, oil-cloths, gloves and hosiery.—With almost every article usually found in a Dry Goods store.

A L S O, Gunpowder, Hyson, Souchong and Imperial Teas, of very highest flavour, for particular family use.—Fresh Currants and drum Raisins; a few barrels of

Fresh Buck Wheat FLOUR, Free from grit, by the barrel or smaller quantity

A complete Assortment of American Manufactured GOODS, and Cotton Yarn, from the Manufactories of Almy, Brown & Slater.

EDWARD W. LAWTON. Newport, Nov. 20.

Sales at Auction.

On FRIDAY, April 12, 1813, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

A LOT of Land, situated on a lane near the south end of the Town, with a large building thereon, formerly used in the Manufactory of Spermaceti Candles, and which might with a small expence be converted into a convenient Dwelling House.—Also, a large Lion screw and bar, several coppers of various sizes, a number of cedar tubbs, iron plates, and sundry other implements. The screw and coppers, are suitable for the use of clothiers and dyers.—The conditions of purchase will be made known at the time and place of sale.—Any person inclining to purchase the estate, or any of the materials separately, at private sale, may have a view of them, and receive liberal encouragement, by applying to ROBERT ROBINSON. Newport, Jan. 28.

REMOVAL.

Deblois & Breese,

Inform their friends and the community,

THAT they have removed to No 16 Spring-street, where they offer for sale an assortment of HARDWARE & CUTLERY, at wholesale and retail.

They also solicit business on commission. Newport, Feb. 6.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Council of the Southern District, for the Examination of Candidates, will be held in the Senate Chamber of the State House in New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of AMOS TAYLOR, President. JOHN MACKIE, Recording Sec'y. Providence, Feb. 24, 1813.

"Let there be Light."

THE Subscriber, having received from the President of the United States, Letters Patent, for an improvement in the GAS-LAMP, for lighting Manufactories, Mines, Mills, Streets, Theatres, Light-Houses, and other buildings with Hydrogenous Gas, or inflammable air, produced by a chemical process on Pit Coal, in a much more agreeable, and less expensive manner than has hitherto been done by any other method, and having it now in operation in the Bathing House, in this Town, every room of which, with the apartments connected with it, are brilliantly illuminated with Gas Light, to the exclusion of every other species of arificial means; it most respectfully invites gentlemen concerned in manufactories, &c. to call and view it in operation, that they may be able to judge of the utility, and advantage of this improvement. Contracts will be entered into for furnishing and putting up the apparatus for Manufactories, &c. in the course of the ensuing summer, on terms highly advantageous to the Proprietors.

This Gas apparatus is very simple in its construction, and so easy in its management, that any person of ordinary faculties, may be taught in one day to manage every part of it effectually, and the trouble will be found infinitely less than that attending and tending Lamp, to afford the same number of flames.

The Gas Light is in no way flame, and very agreeable to the eye, and will be found extensively useful in every situation where much light is required, most especially in the growing manufactories of our country, inasmuch as they are less expensive than those from tallow or oil, and free from the inconvenience and danger resulting from the sparks, and frequent smothering of lamps and candles, circumstances tending greatly to diminish the hazard of fire, and proportionably to reduce the rate of insurance on buildings and materials subject to this devouring element.

In referring to the public patronage a discovery which holds out so brilliant a prospect of extensive and permanent usefulness to the country, particularly to the manufacturing interest, I should make a sacrifice of feelings, were I to omit this opportunity to express my grateful acknowledgements to those gentlemen of this place, and in different parts of the United States, who have aided me in my undertaking for the information and assistance they have afforded me in the accomplishment of my object.

DAVID MELVILLE.

New F. 9. Letters post paid, will be duly attend d to.

Auction Sale.

DISTRICT OF RHODE-ISLAND.

DAVID M. W. Judge of the District Court of Rhode Island, D. C.

I do hereby give public Notice that I have sold at Public Auction, the highest bid on MONDAY, the 13th inst. of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at Gardner's Wharf, in NEWPORT, the British ship MARY, of the tonnage of 200 Tons, equipped on her usual gear, with her tackle, apparel, furniture, arms and stores.—And also her Cargo, consisting of (among other articles) of the following Merchandise, &c.:

Pipes and Hogsheads of bottled Beer, and casks of bottled Porter; several barrels of hampers of bottled Liquor; 1 T. process of Sack and Hams; about 20 boxes of T. Flour; bundles Iron Hoops; a quantity of Liverpool Coal, hogheads of Oats, bales of wool and kegs of Peas; kegs of Butter, refined Sugar, bales of Cotton, put up in boxes, Cheese, cask of Lime and keg of empered Lime, kegs Tongues, &c. &c. also casks of axes, adzes, hoes, and bedsteads, wheels, cog wheels and cogs, casks of split pine, barrels flour, &c. &c. also casks of earthen ware and glass, boxes of paper, casks of stone ware, a number of casks of about 10,000 Bricks.

The Conditions of Sale will be 90 d credit for the ship and her appurtenances. The Cargo will be sold in lots to accommodate purchasers; all sums less than Dollars, cash; from 500 to 1000 dollars days credit, from 1000 to 5000 dollars 15 d and any sum exceeding 5000 dollars cash credit.

The Notes are to be given payable Bank, & approved endorsers. Dated at Providence the 25th day of A. D. 1813.

EBENEZER K. DEETER, Master.

TO LET,

And possession given the 21st of May. THE HOUSE, Shop in front of No. 107, Thames-Street, occupied by Mr. Nathaniel Sweet. Apply to SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Samuel J. Potter

Acquaints his Friends and the Public generally,

THAT he has taken the Store, 108, Thames-street, opposite Nathaniel Sweet's, where he has kept a very extensive assortment English and American manufactured Hats, which he will warrant not prior to any in the U. S. viz:

Gentlemen's fashionable Beaver Superfine do. Cast Common do. Do. Patent elastic silk Hats Plated and Wool Do.

With a general assortment of drens black, blue, drab and black and green morocco Hats, which he will sell at wholesale or tail as cheap as can be purchased New-York or Boston. Newport, August 9.